

NOTES ON WILD  
LIFE IN HONGKONG  
AND CHINA.  
By the Rev. G. A.  
HUNTER, M.A.  
Published at the  
"CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Part I and Part II  
Price \$1.00

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

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No. 16,203.

四月十四年五十九百九十一號

SONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1915.

卯乙亥年四月良辰中

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Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$8 per annum; per quarter and per month \$2 per copy.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

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Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

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New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address "MAIL" Hongkong. Code, A.B.C. 5th Edition. Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL LIMITED

"GOD PUNISH ENGLAND."

Rebuke of the Campaign of Hate.

Amsterdam, March 1.

The following telegram has been received from Berlin:

Discussing the German hatred of England, the Frankfurter Zeitung, in its issue of February 27, says:

What sense is there in German professors declaring that they will no longer collaborate with this or that scientific institution in England? Science and art have always appeared as the common possession of civilized peoples, and does not one injure one's own people and its science by sitting on the stool of isolation and by breaking off scientific intercourse?

For months we have experienced all sorts of wonderful letter headings and forms of salutation, and salutations which are fundamentally un-German, but much more so than are copied from Gallic theatricality. While Hymns of Hate may spring from genuine internal excitement, salutations such as the celebrated "God punishes England" are not only fundamentally un-German, but also quite ridiculous, because they propagate a lie even though only superficially, which is not compatible with the future cooperation of peoples which, nevertheless, must come to pass again at some time.

We are deep in war and we have to collect all our strength to beat our enemies, and especially to subdue semi-civilized savages, England but after the war must follow peace which shall render possible calm and assured work. This work can be performed in conjunction with other peoples whom we cannot exterminate, who will renew their intercourse with us as we shall with them. The war now has been proceeding for seven months, and the end is not yet in sight. But the passions with which it is being waged require purification, since, happily, times of peace are continuous and times of war are only interruptions.

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"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

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UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY the 23rd April, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1914, and of declaring Dividends etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 13th April to the 23rd April both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 9, 1915. 320

CHINA TRADES INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY the 23rd April, 1915, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1914, and of declaring Dividends etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th April to the 23rd April both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 9, 1915. 321

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWELFTH YEARLY MEETING

of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. GEORGE BUILDING, at Noon on FRIDAY the 30th April, 1915 to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1914 and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th April to the 26th April, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.  
W. G. DARBY,  
General Manager.

Hongkong, April 13, 1915. 326

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and

Commission Agents.

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BY THE POUND

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MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNTERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,  
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WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACTYLENE  
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Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway

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Pumps empty Deck in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement,  
providing conditions for launching ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES  
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Eight Hours From Manila, Rail or Auto.

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The "BAGUIO" is unequalled for location, cuisine, homelike atmosphere and

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Special monthly terms for Residents and for Shipping passengers only.

No further particulars apply.

Telephone 107. Telegraphic Address: "COMPTON."

Manager.

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## INTIMATIONS

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SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL  
MERCHANTS &c. &c. OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING  
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.  
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.  
Hongkong, March 10, 1915. Tel. 144.**THE KAILAN MINING  
ADMINISTRATION.****KAIPING COAL**Now well-known throughout the East for  
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS AND  
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Moderate Price

**A Natural  
Remedy**

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

**ENO'S  
FRUIT SALT**

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

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Hankow, PekingTELE. ADDRESSES for above: IWASAKI  
Color: A1, ABC 6th Ed., Western Union.

## AGENCIES:

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GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,

McFarlane &amp; Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager,

No. 2, PEDDE STREET,

HONGKONG.

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## LECTURE.

IN AID OF THE PRINCE OF  
WALES' FUND.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT, K.C.M.G.

has kindly consented to deliver a

LECTURE IN aid of the above Fund,

at the RE-DEBUT of an ex-

Diplomatist at F. &amp; F. ASPINWALL

HALL, 11, FRIESE, on FRIDAY, the 16th April.

10.15 p.m.

His Excellency The Governor will take

the Chair.

TICKETS, Price One Dollar, may be

obtained from Messrs. MOUTRE &amp; Co.

Hongkong, April 8, 1915.

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The CHINA MAIL OFFICE

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MODERATE PRICE

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are

Delightfully

Mild

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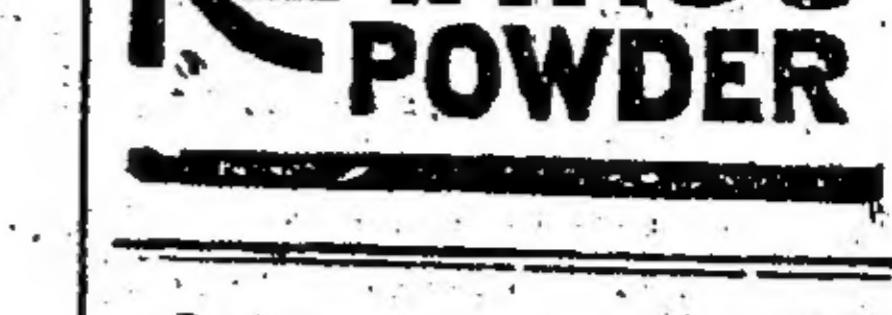
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EVERY BEETLE  
EVERY BUGis killed  
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Sold in Tin only.

The unrivalled way to  
kill beetles, bugs and all  
household insects is to

Use KEATING'S POWDER

\$1.50  
a tin of50  
"Specials" Cigarettes.And, childlike, as I gazed, I dreamed,  
Of iron rocks and nothing more;

Some oge's barren haunt you seemed;

There was nothing green and fair might grow.

And in the sea was lost to throw

Her arms about your shore—

A solitary isle of dread;

Where all things lovely fared to tread.

Till in the springtime days I passed

Across the waste of waves between,

And so I learned the truth at last—

For when I looked for rugged gloom

The hyacinths broke in waves of bloom.

The linden wreathed your boughs with

green.

THI I, who deemed you bleak and rude

Repeated, as I understood—

D. M. F. B.

"HUMOUR AT THE FRONT."

Was it his humourous side as well as his

tragedies, and round about where I am

stationed, writes "G. T." in the "Scots

man," the source of it is always the British

soldier. If the tree chev one day two men

were wounded, each in the leg, by the same

bullet, which passed through one and

lodged in the other. They were taken for

treatment to the nearest dressing station.

Side by side on stretchers they lay while

the surgeon bound up their wounds after

having extracted the bullet from the leg

where it had lodged. Then other patients

claimed his attention, but he had hardly

lifted his hand when he heard a sound of

screaming. Lying round, he was amazed to

see the wounded comrades pummeling one

another hard as their injuries would allow.

After they were separated he learned that

the quality was for possession of the bullet

that had injured both. One man claimed

it because it had lodged in his leg, the other

because it had lodged in his head. Which

ultimately secured the "souvenir" history

does not relate.

There is a species of forty groups em-  
ployed near the trenches. These are called

"listening patrols" and their duty is

to be always on the alert and give timely

warning of any attempted attack. On

night an officer on his rounds inspected a

listening patrol stationed in an empty farm.

He asked, "Who are you?" The reply was,

"Listening patrol, sir." "What are your duties?" "We listen for the hen

cackling, and then we pinch the egg, sir."

A company was on trench duty, and when darkness came a proportion of

officers and men crept into the "dugouts"

to secure some sleep. The night was

bitterly cold, and the trenches sank deep

in mud. In the trenches boots may not be

taken off. The officers use sleeping bags—

commonly, for obvious reasons, known as

"feet bags"—in order to secure warmth.

Two had settled themselves in a narrow

trench, when a third crept in between

them, and his "feet bag."

Squeezing between the edges of the "feet bags" on

either side, he was soon fast asleep, but he

smoother, "salvation Yes!" "Westward

Ho!" used to exclaim. "Irate dogs

in the ribs soon roused him up, and he was

asked, had he not a "feet bag" of his own?

and couldn't he sleep in another "dugout"?

He was a cleanly, economical man, and

when he awoke he was surprised to find

that his feet were as clean as his hands.

He was a member of the Royal Engineers.

The next morning he was again

asleep in his "feet bag."

He was soon wakened by the noise of

the battle, and he was soon

asleep again in his "feet bag."

He was soon wakened by the noise of

the battle, and he was soon

asleep again in his "feet bag."

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asleep again in his "feet bag."



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Telegraphic Address  
MEIRION HONGKONG.

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A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF  
ANTIQUES CHINESE CURIOS,  
RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM TIENTSIN.  
The Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. YOUNG MAN KEE,  
to sell by Public Auction,  
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THURSDAY, FRIDAY and  
SATURDAY,  
the 15th, 16th & 17th April, 1915,  
commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.—

A LARGE & VALUABLE  
COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE  
CHINESE PORCELAINS,  
etc., etc., etc.  
(the property of Hui Tsui Ping, late  
Governor of Kwangtung.)  
Comprising—

Kanghi 5-Coloured Vases, Plates, Bowls,  
Jars, Incense Burners, &c., &c., Yung-  
king Famille Rose and Blue and White,  
Vases, Plates, Jars, Bowls, Pots, 5-Coloured  
Porcelain Panel Screens,

Also

A fine collection of Embroideries. Old  
Kakemonos, Bamboo Carvings, Bronze  
Incense Burners and Vases, Carved &  
Lacquered Screens, &c., &c., etc.

And

A few lots of Crystal, Agate and Jade  
Ornaments, &c., &c.  
N.B.—The Undersigned will give a  
week's guarantee to the genuineness of  
the articles offered

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, April 7, 1915.

## AUCTIONS.

### G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

**Particulars and Conditions of the**  
Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be  
held on MONDAY, the 19th day of April,  
1915, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public  
Works Department, by Order of His Excellency  
the Governor, of One Lot of  
CROWN LAND at Star Street, in the  
Colony of Hongkong, for a term of  
75 years, with the option of renewal at a  
Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor  
of His Majesty the King, for one further  
term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

No. & Description	Boundary Measurements	Length	Width	Annual Rent	Total Price
		S.	ft.	ft.	ft.
1. Land	No. 10, Star Street, Plot 1.	As per sale plan.	1,300	about	323

323

## LEGAL.

### MACARTNEY V. "JOHN BULL" AND OTHERS.

In the King's Bench Division a libel action against John Bull has been brought by Mr. Douglas Halliday Macartney, in which he claimed damages against John Bull, Ltd., and the printers, Messrs. Ouhans, Ltd., says the "London and China Express."

By the defence it was alleged, that in their proper meaning the words complained of were true and were fair comment.

Sir Edward Carson said that the plaintiff was the son of Sir Halliday Macartney, who was well known in China for many years and was afterwards Comptroller of the Chinese Legation in London. One of his brothers was a British Captain of distinction, another was in the Royal Navy, but was at present detained in Holland, and a third was serving in Princeps Patricia's Regiment. The libel was an attempt to throw discredit on the plaintiff's efforts to get cadet corps recognized by the War Office. The plaintiff left school in 1908, and was trained to enter the Chinese Customs, but he was unable to pass the medical test. He had since devoted his whole time and much of his means to philanthropic objects, chiefly among boys, and he was connected with many London County Council and other public committees. He came to London with the object of getting cadet corps recognized, and also of forming a corps of cadets over 17 years of age to constitute a battalion, with the object of training them to become officers. He had written a letter to the Daily Mail, and in that way had got into communication with a large number of officers of cadet corps. A meeting was held, and resolution was passed. On Oct. 10 last the following appeared in John Bull:—

Mr. Needham further asked whether there had been received from any foreign Government any representations or communications on the subject of the demands in question, and whether the British Government, on its part, had made any communication to any foreign Power.

Sir Edward Grey: I have only just received the text from the Japanese Government, but there is no reason to suppose that it is not in agreement with the text handed in to the Chinese Government. The demands are classified under five groups.

Mr. Needham further asked whether Sir Edward Grey: I have only just received the text from the Japanese Government, but there is no reason to suppose that it is not in agreement with the text handed in to the Chinese Government. The demands are classified under five groups.

It had been suggested that the mere announcement of the demands was contrary to the spirit of the treaty between the Allies, in which they bound themselves not to make terms of peace without the consent of each other. He did not think that the demands fell under two categories. One by far the largest—was an attempt to settle outstanding questions with China, questions outstanding for several years. The other category was an attempt to see what attitude the Chinese Government would take up if Japan demanded certain demands on Germany when the war should arrive at a conclusion. They were so to speak, contingent demands. He did not think they could be included under the head of demands which violated the principle of treaty between the Allied Powers, that none of them should negotiate any demands till the war was over. On the general question His Majesty's Government had no objection to the expansion of Japanese interests in China, provided that that expansion in no way inflicted injury on British interests. That principle we had laid down for ourselves, because we had admitted that we should not apply for any concessions in China which would affect the South Manchurian Railway, and we naturally expected Japan should show reciprocity, and should not apply for any concessions that would affect existing British interests. It was said the integrity of China might be threatened. If there was any reason to suppose that these negotiations between China and Japan could not be settled by diplomatic methods, and there was a prospect of developments that might impair the independence and integrity of China, no doubt consultations would take place to see how what was due to Japan could be secured without impairing the integrity of China, which it was one of the objects of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to secure. He regretted he could not enter into details of the demands on China, but the Government was fully alive to the importance of British interests, and would do their utmost to endeavour to secure them intact.

Sir E. Grey: We are always glad to receive such opinions, and one or two have been received from persons who have a special knowledge of commercial questions.

Mr. Gordon Harvey asked if he was aware of the importance to the cotton trade of Lancashire of open markets in China, and that there was uneasiness about demands alluded to be made by the Government of Japan on the Government of China for certain exclusive privileges and the acquisition and leasing of territory, and whether he could assure the House that the treaty signed in 1905 between the Governments of Great Britain and Japan, for the preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China, by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire, and the principle of equal opportunities for commerce and industry of all nations in China, would be strictly observed.

Sir E. Grey: I am aware of the importance of the matter referred to, and I gather a certain amount of uneasiness exists in regard to the demands, but His Majesty's Government do not doubt that the treaty in question will be observed.

Mr. Gurnett asked if these Japanese demands were being opposed by China.

Sir E. Grey: I can only say the demands are under discussion. I do not say all the demands are being opposed.

Sir William Bull asked the Foreign Secretary whether the demands of Japan on

industrial privileges in the Yangtze Valley would in any way prejudice either existing British interests or the potentialities of British trade development.

Sir Edward Grey: We are considering the effect of the demands with a view to safe-guarding any British interests with which they may appeal to conflict.

(11th) Sir William Bull asked Sir E. Grey whether British merchants at Peking and Tientsin had been able to visit Tientsin for the purpose of opening business connections, and, in case this was not so, if he would use his best offices with our ally, Japan, to ensure

such a change was peculiarly painful in the present crisis. The plaintiff had tried to join the A.S.C. and the Australian and Canadian Field Hospital and other bodies, and had actually enlisted in the London Scottish; but he had failed owing to defective eyesight. He had offered himself to Sir Ian Hamilton in any capacity. He had tried to get a commission in the City of London Territorial. He had gone round in a motor-car trying to get recruits, and had addressed public meetings. He first saw the libel pinned up on the notice board of the residential club in which he was living.

The plaintiff bore out this statement. He said that his appeal for subscriptions brought in only 3s. 6d. He was a special constable. There was a strong feeling in the country in favour of the movement. Lord Kitchener was not enthusiastic about it, and Lord Roberts wrote to him on Sept. 29, 1914:—

I thoroughly appreciate the good work the members are doing and recognise their zeal and patriotic spirit, but I think the idea of forming a special battalion of those over 17 is a mistake. The best possible course, in my opinion, is for cadets to pass from their corps to the ranks of the battalion to which they are affiliated as soon as they are old enough to remain as cadets. In any case, I think it is unlikely that Lord Kitchener would sanction such a corps as you propose, as he is averse to the formation of any more special corps.

The witness, continuing, said the authorities did not disapprove; they did not back it up, but there were ways of getting them to change their minds. Cadets were part of the national force. He had tried in his circular that it was hoped that the cadets might be used for foreign service. That was not based on any official assurance. He had had a letter addressed to him as "Colonel"; he had been addressed as "M.P." before now. (Laughter.)

Sir E. Carson: That was when they wanted to insult him. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Darling, summing up, said he should rather like the writer of the article to come forwards and say: "I wrote that," and to see him come forward there in khaki. His Lordship wondered whether the writer could do so. The person who wrote that, if he acted up to his own principles, might possibly be able to go into the witness box and show them how a patriot really dressed and what he looked like. It had been said that plaintiff should have given up his scheme, after it was disengaged by Earl Roberts, but if he went to be judged in that way what would become of some other people.

Mr. Stewart asked the President of the Board of Trade whether German residents in China have actively encouraged a pro-German among Chinese, in the Press and otherwise, hostile to Great Britain and her Allies; whether a meeting was recently held in Shanghai at which German residents resolved to do their best to injure British trade in China; and if so, whether steps would be taken to prevent British traders from trading with Germans in China.

Sir Edward Grey, who replied, said that Germans in China were believed to have acted, and admitted, that the meeting had been held in Shanghai. The Proclamation against trading with the enemy had been imposed upon British subjects in China, and it had further been intimated by that trading not covered by that Proclamation was undesirable.

Mr. Stewart asked the President of the Board of Trade whether the opinion expressed in the Board of Trade Journal of Dec. 31, 1914, page 691, that transactions between British traders and German subjects commercially domiciled in China are undesirable at the present

time, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £100 damages, and judgment was given accordingly with costs.

Mr. Justice Darling, summing up, said he thought that plaintiff should have given up his scheme, after it was disengaged by Earl Roberts, but if he went to be

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The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £100 damages, and judgment was given accordingly with costs.

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## THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### Japan and China.

(March 8.) Sir W. Bull asked whether the Government, in view of the British interests involved, would use their good offices with the Japanese Government to induce it to agree to the proposed new Shantung railway instead of the adjacent undeveloped harbour of Lungkow.

Mr. Primrose: His Majesty's Government feel sure that in discussing the matter with the Chinese Government the Japanese Government will take into account the advantage of Chefoo as the terminus for the railway in question.

(9th) Mr. Needham asked the Foreign Secretary whether he had now received the text of the Japanese demands from both China and Japan; what was their number; and whether the text of the two documents was in agreement.

Sir Edward Grey: I have only just received the text from the Japanese Government, but there is no reason to suppose that it is not in agreement with the text handed in to the Chinese Government.

Mr. Primrose: His Majesty's Government are very great, and he could assure the House that the Foreign Office were determined to see that these interests were not neglected.

It had been suggested that the mere announcement of the demands was contrary to the spirit of the treaty between the Allies, in which they bound themselves not to make terms of peace without the consent of each other. He did not think that the demands fell under two categories. One by far the

largest—was an attempt to settle outstanding questions with China, questions outstanding for several years. The other category was an attempt to see what attitude the Chinese Government would take up if Japan demanded certain demands on Germany when the war should arrive at a conclusion. They were so to speak, contingent demands. He did not think they could be included under the head of demands which violated the principle of treaty between the Allied Powers, that none of them should negotiate any demands till the war was over.

On the general question His Majesty's Government had no objection to the expansion of Japanese interests in China, provided that that expansion in no way inflicted injury on British interests.

That principle we had laid down for ourselves, because we had admitted that we should not apply for any concessions in China which would affect the South Manchurian Railway,

and we naturally expected Japan should show reciprocity, and should not apply for any concessions that would affect existing British interests. It was said the integrity of China might be threatened.

Mr. Gurnett asked if he was aware of the importance to the cotton trade of Lancashire of open markets in China, and that there was uneasiness about demands alluded to be made by the Government of Japan on the Government of China.

Sir E. Grey: We are always glad to receive such opinions, and one or two have been received from persons who have a special knowledge of commercial questions.

Mr. Gordon Harvey asked if he was aware of the importance to the cotton trade of Lancashire of open markets in China, and that there was uneasiness about demands alluded to be made by the Government of Japan on the Government of China.

Sir E. Grey: I am aware of the importance of the matter referred to, and I gather a certain amount of uneasiness exists in regard to the demands, but His Majesty's Government do not doubt that the treaty in question will be observed.

Mr. Gurnett asked if these Japanese demands were being opposed by China.

Sir E. Grey: I can only say the demands are under discussion. I do not say all the demands are being opposed.

Sir William Bull asked the Foreign Secretary whether the demands of Japan on

industrial privileges in the Yangtze Valley would in any way prejudice either existing British interests or the potentialities of British trade development.

Sir Edward Grey: We are considering the effect of the demands with a view to safe-guarding any British interests with which they may appeal to conflict.

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## A. S. WATSON &amp; Co. Ltd.

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WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per Case of 1 Dozen.	Per Bottle.
H. WATSON'S GLENORCHY	\$10.50	\$1.85
H. WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY	24.15	2.05
WATSON'S O.B.C.	23.25	2.15
"KILTY" LIQUEUR WHISKY. Great Age, Very Fine.	41.20	3.55
THORNE'S BLACK SQUARE	25.25	2.15

Other Well-known Brands Supplied To Order.

Our Celebrated **KILTY** very old Liqueur Scotch Whisky is a blend of the best Pot Distilled Scotch Whiskies. It is of great age, very fine, and mellow. Its superior quality has established its reputation as THE LEADING SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

## A. S. Watson &amp; Co., Ltd.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

WM.

H. POWELL LTD.

TELEPHONE 346

## HIGH-CLASS TAILORS

JUST RECEIVED THE

NEWEST

## SUMMER

## MATERIALS

FIT &amp; STYLE GUARANTEED

WM. POWELL, LTD.

## THE DIARY.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-DAY.

2 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at "Yat-ta" 65 The Peak.  
9.15 p.m.—"When Knights were Bold" at the Theatre Royal.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

9.15 p.m.—"Rama" at the Theatre Royal.  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Antique Chinese Curios at Mewar, Hughes and Hough's.

## General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, 16 & SATURDAY, April 17.—  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Antique Chinese Curios at Mewar, Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, April 18.—  
6.15 p.m.—Lecture in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund by Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.V.O., in the City Hall.  
"Nobody's Daughter" at the Theatre Royal.

SUNDAY, April 19.—  
Noon—H.K. Schools' Athletic Sports.  
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at P.W.D.

TUESDAY, April 20.—  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

FRIDAY, April 23.—  
St. George's Day.  
Non—Union Insurance Society's Meeting.

SATURDAY, April 24.—  
12.30 p.m.—H.K. Jockey Club Half-yearly Meeting.

FRI. 24, SAT. 25 & MONDAY, April 26.—  
"The Grotesques" at the Theatre Royal.

SUNDAY, April 25.—  
H.R.H. Princess Mary's Birthday (1897).

WEDNESDAY, April 29.—  
H.K. Stock Exchange Settling Day.

## THE EDWARD DISPENSARY

C. KAMMING &amp; Co., Ltd.

Chemists and Druggists.

## GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY DISPENSED.

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, &amp;c.

C. KAMMING &amp; CO., LTD., HONGKONG.

Hongkong, July 29, 1915.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

News from Ilano will be found on the back page.

A number of local residents left by the "Tengy Maru" yesterday. The list of passengers is on page 8.

Mine-sweeping in Kiaochow Bay having been completed, the flotilla has been recalled.

Capt. F. P. Heath, R.E., and Major F. J. Dowen left for Home by the "Oriental" last Saturday.

A case of house-breaking has been reported to the Hung Hom Police. Some person yesterday entered a house, occupied by a woman, by removing the door sockets and stole jewellery valued at \$100.00; clothing valued at \$100.00 and money.

The Straits Echo (Penang) says:—We hear on good authority that Dohm and Johnson, two of the German civilians who escaped from the interned prisoners' camp at Singapore, are now at Madras, where they are being much-feted by their fellow countrymen.

Mr. D. W. Trattman, District officer at Tai Po, yesterday passed sentence on two Chinese charged with detaining a man for ransom. Illegally detaining a girl under fourteen years of age and also with being in possession of arms. Defendants were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment on the first two charges and one year's hard labour on the third charge. The sentences will run consecutively.

For the first time in the history of the Chinese army, aeroplanes were utilized in the sham fight which took place along the Ningting river recently. The 7th and 10th army divisions formed the opposing forces, each being equipped with two aeroplanes. One enterprise flying officer threw some "bombs" on the enemy's infantry and artillery which were well placed.

Several cases were mentioned to Mr. Wood at the Magistracy this morning where contractors employed by Chinese had apparently not carried out their work to the satisfaction of Inspector Thomson of the Sanitary Department. Mr. Crowe, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appealed in respect of one case, which was adjourned until Monday. Mr. Gardiner, defending in an other case, said the work was proceeding and would be completed to the satisfaction of the authorities to-day or tomorrow. The case was adjourned until Wednesday. Inspector Thomson said the attempt at lightning this was very poor. In another case which he visited yesterday, he found the walls black. Defendant was ordered to pay a \$20 fine.

As reported in last night's "China Mail," the G.N.S. S.C.'s "Minnesota" had gone ashore in the Island Sea of Japan. The following are the names of the passengers who left the Colony by that steamer:—Mr. and Mrs. Breker, Miss Breker, Mr. R. G. Livi, Mrs. Spilman, Mrs. Tandy, Mrs. and Miss Young, Comdr. J. E. Fleming, Mr. Vorreher, Mr. F. A. Traver, Mr. W. B. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. U. L. Watson, Mr. C. M. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. W. R.ington and child, Mr. L. Gilder, Miss Ripley, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Thompson and 2 children, Rev. and Mrs. Robert Harper and child, Mrs. and Mr. Hitchcock.

## SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

The "Devil's Own" PI. ton Drill Cap has been presented to the S.P.R. by the legal profession in Hongkong for competition each quarter between the various Platoons.

The Cap, together with some photos of His Excellency's recent Inspection, is displayed in the windows of Chas. J. Gaupe and Co.

## STORY OF A WATCH.

Before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese, arrested in the Yau-tai district, was charged with robbing a \$5 watch which his declarer to the Police was his own property, and had been seen daily by his fellow inmates of the house.

Sgt. Grant presided.

The complainant said he was looking at the watch in the public square at Yau-tai when he suddenly discovered that his watch had gone. The same night at Hongkong he saw the defendant whom he recognized as a man who had been standing beside him at Yau-tai. He followed him and saw him pull from his pocket a watch, which witness recognized as his.

Defendant, interposing, complained that he had two years ago bought the watch from a shop in a matched theatre in Hong Kong less than a month ago.

The defendant denied this saying that he had pawned the watch and then redeemed it at Hung Hom.

The Magistrate elicited that defendant was discharged a month ago on a charge of attempting to pass a forged bank note.

The case was remanded until to-morrow.

## A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratches or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right, they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain-Balm and use it every day to cure them. You can get nothing better and bloodless than this. It is a safe and effective ointment.

For sale at the front and have given the highest praise from their Major General.

## GARMENTS FROM HONGKONG.

## PRIZE COURT.

## THE CASE OF THE PAKLAT.

The following letter has been received in answer to a paper dispatched in December last containing 102 garments, amongst which were the winter costumes, etc., kindly given by Madame Flint—

116, Murray Street,  
Hoxton, N.

March 6.

Dear Lady May.

The second parcel has just arrived bringing the things which you and the ladies of Hongkong have kindly placed at our disposal. Messrs. Shewan, Tones, etc., have been very thoughtful unpacking the cases and sending the things to us in parcels as our house here is so tiny. The things from the first case have been so much appreciated the warm socks and things have gone to the husbands of our women either at the front or present or home wounded or on sick leave, one splendid fellow has been invalided home the second time for rheumatism, they are over 18 hours up to their waists in water in the ravines, the first time he was wounded in the foot during the attack in Alon and was for over three days fighting and holding their ground and then retreating and had only a few apples to eat though their knapsacks contained lots of food they could not have time to eat it. We have kept a

used many of the warm petticoats and nightdresses for our sick women and children they got such bad attacks of bronchitis and pneumonia. Some of the bed jackets we sent to the Chest Hospital as they were needing them and it is a very poorly endowed hospital and they are so good taking in any of our people they can. We also sent some funnel garments to the St. Joseph's Hospital to help us help all they can and are not held by any other way. We also sent some of the smaller pairs of socks to the V.A.D. hospital at Stanley where they are nursing some of the men from the front and were in need of smaller socks than had been sent them. A party of children's things we sent to Miss Douglas of the Children's Aid Society who has sent quite a number of our S.R.P.A. children away for several months at a time for a change. She was more grateful I enclose a pamphlet, if there are any more children's things I am sure she would be most grateful for them. We are giving a number of men's things to Miss Tudor of the Soldiers and Sailor's Help Society for the discharged and invalid soldiers they are doing no much good in that way and any further men's things will be so useful to that Society and there will also be a number needing their care in these months to come. The babies things are a huge job to me there are so many "babies" and they grow so quickly we can always do with so many little garments and bonnets and coats and booties etc.

With kindest regards and very many thanks again to you and the other ladies I do wish you could come and see for yourselves the pleasure your gift has given.

Yours sincerely,

H. Lloyd Thomas,  
Vice-Pres., S.S.P.A.  
Hoxton Branch.

Extract from a letter from Sister Ignatia, St. Joseph's Hospital to Miss Lloyd Thomas:—

"Thank you so very much for the parcel of lovely things—they are real treasure—I have never had such good clothes to give away it will be a treat for the people who will get them. They will be given to special deserving cases only."

Extract from a letter from the Organizing Secretary, Ministering League in answer to a paper dispatched on November 25 last containing 230 garments—

"Dear Lady May,

Lady Meath is at San Remo and asked me to write directly the things you all sent for the Belgians arrived.

They have been unpacked and sent on and we are amazed at the quantity and good quality of the kind gift.

## LIQUIDATORS' CLAIM.

## Points of Law Decided.

Mr. Justice Hazlitt delivered his revised judgment in the Summary Court this morning on two points of law raised by the solicitor for the defence in the action between Messrs. Steven, Tones and Co., Liquidators for Messrs. Reuter, Breckelmann and Co. versus the Ongre Machinery Co., 47 Queen's Road. The firm on whose behalf plaintiff sued claimed \$100,000 damages in process of winding up under the Ordinance, and the claim was for the return of twelve owing to the firm by defendants to defendants to sell, or otherwise to dispose of.

Mr. W. E. Shattock appeared for plaintiff.

His Lordship, after the outset of his judgment, explained that Mr. Dunnigan, solicitor for the defendants, at the close of the defendants' case submitted that the plaintiff should be non-suited on the following grounds: That the plaintiff had not proved that Messrs. Steven, Tones and Co. are the liquidators of Ongre Machinery Co., 47 Queen's Road. The firm on whose behalf plaintiff sued claimed \$100,000 damages in process of winding up under the Ordinance, and the claim was for the return of twelve owing to the firm by defendants to defendants to sell, or otherwise to dispose of.

His Lordship denied this contention.

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His Lordship denied this contention.

His Lordship asked if a written judgment was desired.

Mr. Potter said that in view not only of a possible appeal to the Privy Council but of the probability of it being decided with diplomatic interest it was very desirable that the court should be on record.

The court had no desire at all to stand by the decision of the authorities having possession of the title of the earliest possible date.

His Lordship intimated that he will deliver judgment to-morrow morning at 10 a.m.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

The fame of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult, the cold and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family.

It is a safe, non-irritating, non-stimulating medicine.

For sale at the front and have given the highest praise from their Major General.

For sale at all Chemists and Druggists.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

GERMANS UNABLE TO AVENGE DEFEAT.  
INTERESTING DESPATCH BY "EYE-WITNESS."

London, April 13.  
The "Eye-witness" present with the British Headquarters reports that quiet continues on the British front with the exception of artillery activity diversified by occasional mine explosions, and bombs from aircraft. No incidents worthy of special record have been reported.

"Eye-witness" remarks that it is significant that although a month has elapsed since the action at Neuve Chapelle, the enemy has not ventured to retaliate. This does not mean that his resistance is collapsing, but it is an admission of inability to avenge the defeat with the troops at their disposal.

Evidence is gradually transpiring that the general situation is beginning to create great anxiety. The Germans are sending away large numbers of the civil population behind their lines, via Switzerland, some of whom, however, have returned to France.

They report that something like panic prevailed at Lille during the fighting at Neuve Chapelle. The large hospitals were all removed to Tournai, and many of the officers billeted at Lille went to Tournai to spend the night. Both officers and men expressed their uneasiness.

There is marked change in the behaviour of the German troops since Christmas. Their confidence and buoyancy are gradually disappearing, while many of the soldiers have lately told French civilians that they would be overpowered by the masses of men which England was about to place in the field. At the same time, they tried to persuade the French that the English are bent upon ruining France and grabbing everything for themselves.

"Eye-witness" also comments upon the German efforts to foster among their troops a spirit of hate against the British, although amongst the members of the Government, the official "gang," the military party and the professional class this feeling does not need encouragement. Libels on our troops are officially circulated, and engender fury against us which acting on natives inclined to brutality, finds vent in furious acts of savagery.

## SIR JOHN FRENCH'S LATEST BULLETIN.

London, April 13, 4.45 p.m.  
Field Marshal Sir John French, in a bulletin, says: The situation is unchanged. The British performed some successful mine work in the region of Armentieres. The enemy's attempts have proved abortive.

## THE POPE AND PEACE.

London, April 13.  
The American press consider that the Pope's plea for peace is premature.

## ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

## BOMBARDING OSSOWIECE.

A Petrograd communiqué states: We captured prisoners and four machine-guns in the region of Suwalki.

Eight inch Howitzers have restored the bombardment of Ossowice. The fort guns replied and seriously damaged a German battery. The Germans endeavoured to send fire-ships against the fortress, but they were destroyed by gun fire.

There has been fierce fighting elsewhere in Poland.

Russian artillery carried out some successful work against the enemy's batteries.

A German aeroplane has been captured.

## BIG MOVEMENT DEVELOPING.

The latest Petrograd communiqué has been examined carefully by experts. These interpret it as meaning that there is a great aggregation of Austrian and German troops from all quarters, who are making an intense endeavour to outflank the Russian left and compel the Russians to abandon the advance in the Carpathians by threatening to cut off their communications and over-run Galicia. They have already advanced as far as Stryi.

On the other hand, if the Russians are able to defend the left adequately, a turning movement on their right will equally oblige the Austrians and Germans to beat a hasty retreat.

## STEAMER ATTACKED BY AEROPLANES.

## DRIVEN OFF BY CAPTAIN'S RIFLE.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs that two German aeroplanes attacked a Cork steamer, the Scruta, near the Noordhinder lightship.

The Captain, who was a good rifle shot, hit two aeroplanes, which retreated to Zeebrugge.

The Captain is convinced that the smaller of the two aeroplanes failed to reach the shore.

## THE "KRON PRINZ WILHELM".

## WHEN GERMAN CAPTAINS MEET.

London, April 13.  
The Captain of the Kron Prinz Wilhelm has denied that he obtained guns before leaving New York on August 8, and asserted that he took them from the British steamer Corrective which was captured shortly after she left New York.

The Captain told a story of the constant anxiety and privation of the crew who lived almost entirely on rice, much of which was soaked with sea-water, hence the outbreak of beri-beri, which was chiefly among the prisoners. They captured a cargo of grey cloth from a French steamer, and the crew were dressed in uniforms which they had made from this material. The Captain paid a tribute to the bravery of the British steamer Chassehill, which was finally allowed to go after a long chase. Four hundred men and women prisoners were transferred to her.

Upon meeting, the Captains of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich and the Kron Prinz Wilhelm embraced each other and wept copiously.

## CASUALTIES.

London, April 13.  
The following further list of casualties has been published:

Died of wounds: H. M. Hunter.  
Wounded: G. H. Anthony; R. H. Broome; 2nd Lieut. G. Clarke (Leicester); J. M. Gray; Lieut. I. MacBean (Sherwood); H. Pappill; F. H. Troop (Gloucestershire); T. Whittingham.

To-night the total is 600 men of whom 110 are killed. The regiments chiefly affected are the East Lancashire, Rifle Brigade, Grenadier Guards, Middlesex, Gordon Highlanders, and the King's Rifles.

## MR. ASQUITH THE KING'S GUEST.

London, April 13.  
Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, is the guest of the King at Windsor Castle.

## A CORRECTION.

London, April 13.  
The owners announce that it was the steamer Coleby, and not the Daleby, which was sunk by the Kron Prinz Wilhelm.

## AMERICA INDIGNANT WITH GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

London, April 13.  
There has been a fresh outbreak of American indignation against Count Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington, due to his publication of a Note charging the American Government with non-reciprocity without conferring with or receiving the permission of the State Department. The fact that the Note is accompanied by an offensively worded personal statement by Count Bernstorff, justifying his action, has increased the irritation.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## FIELD MARSHAL FRENCH AND THE "GREAT MOVE."

London, April 13.  
Lord Durham, speaking at Chester-le-Street, said he visited the British headquarters recently, and that Field Marshal Sir John French, in the course of a conversation insisting on the need of munitions, said: "When the time comes to make the great move we can break through the Germans, but we must have more munitions. I want to pound the enemy, and continue pounding him regardless of expense, because then we are saving the lives of our gallant men."

SIR EDWARD GREY.

London, April 13.  
Sir Edward Grey shortened his holiday and has returned to the Foreign Office.

## GERMAN REPRISALS.

London, April 13.  
It is announced in Berlin that thirty-nine British officers are imprisoned in a military detention barracks as a reprisal for the treatment of German submarine prisoners in England.

## GLASGOW STEAMER SUNK.

London, April 12.  
A small Glasgow steamer, named President, was sunk by a submarine off the Eddystone Lighthouse on Saturday.

## THE "WAYFARER."

London, April 12.  
No lives were lost in the torpedoing of the Harrison liner Wayfarer, off the Scilly Isles. She was beached at Queenstown.

The "Wayfarer" has been docked at Queenstown.  
The crew state that they had just dined at a point about 100 miles off the Scilly Isles, when a terrible explosion occurred in the hold. All the boats were speedily launched and the crew rowed for two hours in heavy seas.

## DIPLOMACY.

This well-known popular play, founded on Sandor's famous drama "Dora," and written specially, we believe, for the "Divine Sarah," was produced by the Heriot-Philips Company at the Theatre Royal last night and attracted quite a large audience. As in most French plays, the plot of "Diplomacy" is very ingenious and is brought to a climax with that scene which must be described as essentially French. The plot has more to do with diplomats and some of their wives than with diplomacy and deals with an orchard undergrowth, a young bride and a hide-and-go-seek—the latter in the diplomatic service—caused by the machinations of an unscrupulous adventuress, one of the many agents of a Russian spy. The following is an extract from a letter just received, dated the 3rd February, from a well-known British resident in Shanghai, saying the "Manchester Guardsman" is—

In reply to your inquiry for information about what our German enemies are doing to damage us in China, I will as briefly as I can give you a few instances of what is going on.

I understand, on most reliable authority, that as recently as the 27th January a meeting of Germans was held at the German Consulate under the chairmanship of the manager of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank here, whereat it was decided to use all efforts to damage the name of the British in China. This meeting was held after the new German Minister had addressed his national... This Minister (Admiral von Reinhart) is reported to be a personal friend of the Kaiser. He arrived here as supercargo on a lumber steamer. He is a very able person from all accounts, and he is apparently well known to the British Intelligence Service.

The Germans have subsidised most of the native papers, not only here but in Peking, and besides are publishing two newspapers which are printed in English here. They also issue "Expresses" in German announcing great victories everywhere. The official Chinese round about us are many of their pro-German, partly because the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Admiral in Charge of Defences were educated in Germany and also because they are afraid of the Japanese. There is no open hostility to the British, but the Chinese certainly do not like our alliance with Japan: they insist that country, and of course the German-subsidised press is inspired with all sorts of anti-Japanese articles, particularly as regards Japanese designs in Shantung. Our Government does not subsidise the press, so we have until lately had only one-sided intelligence distributed among the Chinese, but there is no doubt that in their laziest minds the business Chinamen appreciate the fact that we are trading and the Germans are not. To offset the German press campaign various bodies are now at work compiling publications in Chinese. For instance, Mr. — has translated a synopsis of the British Whitebook. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce circular, "Why is Great Britain at War?" has been translated and sent to (as far as is known) every official and ex-official in China. The China Association have circulated to English-speaking Chinese, both official and unofficial, through the various Consulates in China, various pamphlets. Further, Mr. Lloyd George's speech at the Queen's Hall is being translated into Chinese.

I may add that at our municipal election last week the German candidate for the Council was not elected, though he had previously served for four years on this body, but against this the Japanese candidate was also not elected, although he polled something like 100 votes more than the German. This was the first time in the history of the elections that a Japanese has stood for election on the Council, and is a very distinct sign of the times.

THE ALLEGED THEFT OF COAL FROM TAIKOO DOCK.

The hearing was resumed in Mr. Wood's Court this afternoon of the charges against ten Chinese in connection with the theft of a ton of coal from the Taikoo Dock.

Mr. Preston prosecuted and Mr. Gardner defended the first two defendants charged with conversion; Mr. Dixon defended the third and fourth on charges of receiving while the remaining defendants, accused of aiding and abetting, were undefended.

The first defendant was cross-examined by Mr. Preston with regard to his movements as coxswain on the Taikoo tug at the time coal was alleged to have been stolen. He remembered sailing on March 17th, but he did not know the quantity. He never looked into the stokehole between March 17 and the day of his arrest; if he had, he discovered coal there he would have reported it.

The case was again adjourned.

## THE FORTY YEAR TEST.

A article must have exceptional merit to survive for a period of forty years. Chamberlain's "Cough Remedy" was first offered to the public in 1872. From a small beginning it has grown in favour and popularity until it has attained a well-wide reputation. You will find nothing better for a sore or cold. Try it and you will understand why it is a favorite after a period of more than forty years. Chamberlain's "Cough Remedy" not only gives relief in cases of sore throat, but it cures "coughs." For sale by Chemists and Druggists.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## SERIOUS EXPLOSION AT LERWICK.

WHOLE STREET DESTROYED.

London, April 13.  
A terrific explosion has occurred at Lerwick, and it is reported that Harbour Street has been destroyed.

There are no details to hand.

LONDON, April 13.  
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, April 14, 1915. 328

## To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING.

ING the Season will be held at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, the 17th April, 1915, commencing at 3.00 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, April 14, 1915. 328

## To-day's Advertisements

TO LET.

A HOUSE in TURNER'S BUILDINGS,

Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN

PROCURATION.

Hongkong, April 14, 1915. 327

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(for account of the contractor).

on

THURSDAY,

the 22nd April, 1915, at 2.30 p.m., at

No 14, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

therein contained,

Consisting of—

Teakwood Dining Table and Dishes

Walnut Wardrobe, Washstands and Drawers, Table, Double Brass-mounted Bed, Bamboo Arm-chairs and Table,

Crockery and Glass Ware, Ice Chest

Shanghai Baths and Commode, Cooking Stove and

Stoves, etc.

Also

About 6 Doz. Novels by best Authors,

Times, Nat. Poet and Baby and Baby's

Paraphalator.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Antiquaries.

Hongkong, April 14, 1915. 328

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

INVERIE,

having arrived, Consignees of Goods are

hereby informed that all goods are being

landed as their right into the Godowns

of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may

be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all

Goods remaining undelivered after the



## SHIPPING

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY**

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

**MARSEILLES & LONDON,**

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &amp;c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	STEAMERS to COLOMBO	Leave HONG- KONG	Leave HONG- KONG from COLOMBO and LONDON	Due at MAREELES London 1 day later	Due at Plymouth (London 1 day later)
F.M.		noon			
—	ORIENTAL	Apr. 8	Apr. 10	MALWA	May 8
Apr. 13	MALTA	Apr. 19	Apr. 22	MOREA	May 23
Apr. 28	SARDINIA	May 3	May 7	MALOFA	June 11
May 10	NUBIA	May 17	May 21	MOOLTAN	June 15
—	ORIENTAL	June 1	June 6	MOLDAVIA	July 10

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the Accelerated Arrival of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth &amp; London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday &amp; London on the following Friday.

Passenger steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of booking.

FARES TO LONDON AND MARSELLS

The fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:

LONDON.	
1st SALOON "A"	Accommodation SINGLE £65. RETURN £97.
" " "B"	£59. " 239.
2nd SALOON "A"	£44. " 88.
" " "B"	£40. " 260.
MARSELLS.	
1st SALOON "A"	Accommodation SINGLE £61. RETURN £91.
" " "B"	£55. " 233.
2nd SALOON "A"	£42. " 83.
" " "B"	£35. " 257.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS  
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSIT) STEAMERS  
WILL LEAVE FOR**LONDON**

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMER	Leave YOKOHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONG-KONG	Leave MAREELES	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about
KAMUR	Mar. 15	Mar. 26	Mar. 31	Apr. 6	May 4
MORE	Apr. 12	Apr. 23	Apr. 28	May 5	June 2
NELLORE	Apr. 26	May 7	May 12	May 18	June 17
NOVARA	May 10	May 21	May 26	June 2	July 2

These steamers call also at FORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON: 1st £75 RETURN.  
2nd £35. £25

FARES TO MARSELLS:

1st Saloon £46 Single.

2nd Saloon £23.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SUBTAX OF 10%.

For further particulars apply to

E. A. HEWITT,  
Superintendent.**INDIAN AFRICAN LINE**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

**PROPOSED SAILINGS.**

From HONGKONG: 23rd April. Connecting with "GUSARAT" 17th May. EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE**

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS.

From Hongkong S.S. "SALAMAN" 15th June.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

WITTEN WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE LTD.,  
MANAGING AGENTS.**ELLERMANN LINE****JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS**

TO

**MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL**

FOR STEAMER SAILS.

MARSELLS &amp; LONDON "KALOMO" ...On 10th May.

MARSELLS &amp; LONDON "CITY OF NEWCASTLE" ...On 20th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE LTD.,  
General Agents.**HONGKONG—NEW YORK.****AMERICAN ASIATIC S. S. CO.**FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via  
SUEZ CANAL

(with Liberty to call at the Malacca Coast).

S.S. INDRADEO ...On or about 23rd April, 1915.

For Freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.  
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 10, 1915.

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## SHIPPING

## Reduced First Class Fares.

## GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

S.S. "MINNESOTA"

CAPACITY 23,000 Tons. 20,718 G.W. Gross Register. LENGTH 630 Feet.

Beam 334 Feet.

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

FOR SEATTLE VIA MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, ORE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila and Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco

Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)

Seattle to San Francisco

Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)

Robe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco

Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)

Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of Call to London

Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of Call to London, and Return

(Six Months)

Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of Call to London and Return

(24 Months)

Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

LUXURIOUS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION—Suites and State-rooms (all Outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry Telephones etc.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

Special rates to Mississauga, and their families.

For full information regarding freight or passage apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 34, Prince's Building.

Hongkong, Nov. 10, 1914.

Principals.

Hongkong, N. J. STABB.

MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the rate of Two per cent per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months 2½ per cent per annum.

6 months 3%

12 months 3½%

18 months 4%

24 months 4½%

30 months 5%

36 months 5½%

42 months 6%

48 months 6½%

54 months 7%

60 months 7½%

66 months 8%

72 months 8½%

78 months 9%

84 months 9½%

90 months 10%

96 months 10½%

102 months 11%

108 months 11½%

114 months 12%

120 months 12½%

126 months 13%

132 months 13½%

138 months 14%

144 months 14½%

150 months 15%

156 months 15½%

162 months 16%

168 months 16½%

174 months 17%

180 months 17½%

186 months 18%

192 months 18½%

198 months 19%

204 months 19½%

210 months 20%

216 months 20½%

222 months 21%

228 months 21½%

234 months 22%

240 months 22½%

246 months 23%

252 months 23½%

258 months 24%

264 months 24½%

270 months 25%

276 months 25½%

282 months 26%

288 months 26½%

294 months 27%

300 months 27½%

306 months 28%&lt;/

